

BRIEFLETS.

—Day of All Souls.
—Several fires last night, but they were in the stores, and did no damage.
—Hon. J. B. Cassoday will speak in Fond du Lac next Monday evening.
—Dr. O'Leary will commence upon a course of ten lectures at the Opera house on the 11th inst.

—The Temple of Honor initiated two more, last night, into the mystery of taking water for a steady drink.
—Messrs. E. M. Hyzer and B. F. Dunwiddie addressed an audience at Fairfield last night, on the financial question.

—Yesterday's Inter-Ocean says: "One, Donovan, of Janesville, Wis., is at the Armory, and his friends want to send for him right off. He was caught trying to understand himself outside of the Palmer house, and wanted to kiss a policeman."

—E. T. Foote, the clothier, has a word to say to all, and his glad tidings of great joy, can be found in another column. He is wide awake and does not propose to let any living man sell better goods or give lower prices than he will give. Take a look at his stock. He is always glad to show goods and name prices.

—Last evening there was a private musical soiree given by Prof. Titcomb in honor of Miss Eva Thompson, of Hampton, Iowa, a very accomplished young lady who has been under the Professor's instruction for the past six months. The affair was participated in by Mrs. St. John Mrs. Moseley, Mrs. H. A. Smith, D. D. Bennett, Miss Julia Wilson and Prof. Titcomb.

—Some Greenback spouters tried to make a point on the cartoon of "The Two Charlies." He prophesied that Parker's bull-frog would jump over the speedy, hard coin velocipede on which Williams was mounted, and would beat him in the race. This gave Scott, the crayman, a good text, and he has drawn another cartoon showing the attempted jump causing the frog to burst up, sending its rider Parker into mid-air while Williams sails safely at the capital.

—A mere newsboy, of such small dimensions that you could pick him up in a teaspoon, poked his head through the door of our business office, the other evening, and screeched out with becoming enthusiasm, "Ere's your evening Times. Two for a penny. Full account of Jim Church's great speech." An hour later he was seen, sitting on the edge of a spittoon in Wall King's, weeping because he had got stuck on a half-dozen papers, and couldn't even sell them to build fire with. The speech wasn't appreciated by the public.

—A tramp named O'Neil is locked up in jail having been sent up from Beloit for forty days. He is evidently more than an ordinary tramp. On being arrested several tools were found upon him which could be used for burglarious purposes. He had a case knife, which he said he used to eat with, a long wire such as is used in opening locks, and which he said he found convenient for cleaning the mud off his boots. He also had a bunch of fine wire which he explained by saying he found it a good substitute for twine in tying up bundles. In his pockets were found some horse shoes, nails, which he used for tooth-picks. He admitted to Officer Robinson, who brought him to Janesville, that he had been in the penitentiary once for burglary.

—Mr. H. H. Blanchard of this city, spoke last night to a goodly sized audience at the town of Porter. Mr. George Fellows presided and introduced the speaker, who gave a clear and logical exposure of the greenback fallacies. Several soft money men, who had been preparing for a week or more to hurl questions at him, opened a scattering fire, but their queries being answered so completely as to cover them with confusion, they put their heads together and concentrated their shot, but soon gave it up as a bad job, Mr. Blanchard being too well posted to be caught by any of their fallacious queries. In despair they consulted together at the close of the meeting and concluded that they must have Mills come to their rescue and strengthen their wilted faith before the day for voting.

—The American Express Company has organized a purchasing and commission department, so that any of the patrons who desire to order goods from other points, can be sure that their orders are promptly delivered, and the goods shipped as speedily as possible. Under the new arrangement it a merchant desires to get any goods in Chicago, for instance, he can fill out one of their blank orders, direct it to the house with whom he is dealing, and give it to the express company for delivery. The Company promises to deliver the order and get the goods thereon so promptly that in most cases if an order is sent out in the morning the goods would be in the evening of the same day. They charge nothing for this service except the usual express charges. They have so systematized the matter that it will prove a great convenience to those who desire to get their orders filled promptly. The company has also organized a commission department for the sale of produce shipped to the large centers of trade. The full particulars together with blanks will be furnished on application to Mr. Botford, the agent of the Company at this point.

—A QUER CAMP.
Crosby, the man who claimed to have caught tramps at work tearing up the railroad track south of Beloit, and who claimed to have been attacked by them, has been arrested himself, it being claimed that his story was a put-up job to get the railroad company to reward him, as it did once before, when he claimed to have found a bridge on fire.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.
The pastor of the First Congregational church begins to-morrow a course of lectures of a practical character on the present and living themes. His leading subject is "The Relation of Religion to Social Status," and he will discuss such themes as "Manhood, Maturity, and the Duties Pertaining Thereof," "Woman's Work and Worth," "The Building of a Home," "The Basis of Civil Rights," "Over-Legislation," "The

Ethics of Trade," Christianity and Patriotism," "National Education," etc.

These lectures will deal with present issues, and a cordial invitation is given to all who may think such subjects worthy of their consideration.

THE SHAFT OF DEATH.

A Terrible Accident at McLean's Woolen Factory.

A Man Hurled Over And Over By a Revolving Shaft.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon a man named John Rattigan was badly mangled by being caught by a revolving shaft in McLean's woolen factory. He was not an employe of the factory, but a laborer who has been in the employ of Mr. Rattigan, Mr. Nowlan and other builders. To-day he was engaged in doing some whitewashing at the factory, and in going around the end of a shaft, his blouse was caught and was twisted until he was nearly strangled, while at the same time he was hurled round and round mauling him terribly, the shaft revolving at the rate of about fifty revolutions a minute. The belts were thrown off, and the shaft stopped. The poor man when picked up was in a most pitiable condition. He was removed to his home on Western avenue, near the railroad culvert, and medical aid called at once. It is not supposed that he can live but a few hours, though this can be determined better, after the shock is somewhat over. At present he is lying insensible. The full extent of his injuries are not known, but the most serious ones are probably internal. Rattigan is a man about fifty years old, and has a family dependent upon him for support.

CHOOSE YOUR CHURCH.

The Services Announced for the Worshipers To-morrow.

The following notices of church services for to-morrow have been handed in for publication.

Presbyterian Church.—On Jackson street, Rev. J. W. Sanderson, Pastor. Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

The pastor will preach in the morning on "The Analogy of Eve's Temptation," and in the evening on "Who can understand his errors?"

Baptist Church.—Corner of Jackson and Pleasant streets. Rev. F. L. Chapell, Pastor. Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 10:30 A. M. Prayer-meetings on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

The pastor will preach in the morning "How much we owe," and in the evening on "William Carey, the consecrated colporter." The evening discourse is the first of a series of lectures on "Missions of the Nineteenth Century."

All Saints Church.—Corner of Court and Bluff streets. Rev. L. Jones, Pastor. Sunday services 10:30 A. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M.

The pastor will preach in the morning on "Sorrowing Souls and Starry Spheres, or the Larger Fellowship of Nature."

Christ Church.—On Court street. Rev. A. L. Hodge, Rector. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The rector will preach in the morning on "Lessons of All Saints Day," and in the evening will lecture on "The Conversion of England."

Congregational Church.—Corner of Jackson and Dodge streets. Rev. T. P. Sawin, Pastor. Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In the morning the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at this church. In the evening the pastor will give the first of a course of lectures on social and civil life. Subject—"A plain talk to men, or the duties pertaining to mature manhood."

Court Street M. E. Church.—Corner of Main and Court streets. Rev. Henry Paxton, Pastor. Residence High, Corner of Ravine. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

The morning sermon will be upon "The Divine Law of Church Growth." Topic for evening, "The Vote of Pontius Pilate."

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Corner of Jackson and Center streets. Rev. H. Sewell, Pastor. (Residence, corner of Terrace and Bluff s.e.) Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sunday school at 12 P. M. Prayer-meetings Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

The pastor will preach in the morning on "Necessity of Union in the Church." Evening subject: "Manliness in Americanism."

The Official Board will meet on the First Monday evening of each month for business.

M. C. A.—Meeting 9 o'clock every morning (except Sabbath). Regular Sabbath afternoon meeting at 3:30. All are welcome.

Regular meeting to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. A good place to spend an hour.

Trinity Church.—Corner of Jackson and Bluff streets. Rev. Thomas W. MacLean, Rector. Services, Holy Communion at 8 o'clock; second service at 10:30 A. M. and evening service at 7:30 P. M. On the first Sunday in the month on 8 o'clock service.

The Holy Communion will be celebrated at Trinity church, to-morrow, being the first Sunday in the month, at 10:30, instead of 8 o'clock. The subject of the rector's morning sermon will be the "Rejected Guest."

St. Mary's Church.—Catholic.—Corner of Wisconsin and Nora First streets. Rev. J. W. Muehlen, Pastor. Services at 8 and 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school at 2:30 P. M.; Vespers at 3 P. M.

St. Patrick's Church.—Corner of Holmes and Cherry streets. Rev. James M. Doyle, Pastor. Services at 8:00 A. M., 10:30 A. M. and Vespers at 3 P. M.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—Services in Young Men's Association Rooms.

DEATH OF F. A. WHEELER.
This morning about 11 o'clock F. A. Wheeler died quite suddenly at his residence in this city. He has been in poor health for some time, but was about as usual this morning, when he was taken suddenly ill with apoplexy or heart disease, and died in a short time. Mr. Wheeler has been for fifteen years or more a resident of this city, and prominently connected with the manufacturing interests of the city.

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT CLUB.
The Mutual Improvement Club holds its first session for study next Monday evening, beginning at 7:15 prompt. The literary work of the winter will be divided into three sections to wit: Current events and literature. Biography of minor heroes, and a chronological study of Woman's Contribution to English Literature. The programme for Monday night will be as follows: I. Recent Books. II. Sketch of Palsy the Potter, by Miss Lottie Chittenden, and III. a study of the Pioneer Women in English Letters, including Mrs. Barbauld, by Mrs. D. D. Wilson, Maria Edgeworth and Hannah Moore, by Mrs. Jones. Jane Austen, by Benjamin H. Rexford. All attending are requested to avoid tardiness, as the sessions will open and close promptly. All are invited who are interested in culture.

PREPARE YOUR BALLOTS.

The Voters are to have a Chance Next Tuesday to Vote For or Against Water-Works.

A Meeting of the Aldermen and Citizens Last Evening.

A Full Expression of Views.

Last evening the Common Council met pursuant to agreement. The Mayor presided and all the members were present except Alderman Fitzgibbon, Hutchinson, Joyce and Lawrence. On motion of Alderman McKinney a recess was taken to permit the organization of a citizens' meeting for the full and free expression of opinions concerning the water works question. Mayor Norcross was chosen to preside over this meeting and Mr. Mills, who has a proposition pending before the Council, was called upon as the first speaker. Mr. Mills commenced by entering into a careful and exhaustive discussion of the necessity of having pure water, but on being informed that the people had talked that all over, was induced to go at the direct and practical issue of "will it pay?" He thought it would pay. In many western cities water works had proved a failure but there were reasons which could be given for these failures. One of the items of profit arising from water works was the saving in insurance, and he cited figures to substantiate this claim. He also estimated the probable number of private consumers as eighty per cent. of all the inhabitants. At the end of three or five years there would without doubt be 9,000 consumers in Janesville, and estimating five as being the average number in a family, there would be 1,903 taken, which at \$10 each would amount to \$19,030 yearly. But estimating this at one-half there would be 950 taken. By taking the figures of Lynn, Massachusetts, as a basis, he estimated the number of takers at the end of three years as 900. Taking Peoria, Des Moines, and Hyde Park as a basis of estimation, would give for Janesville 850 takers. Thus by three different estimates, he deemed the number of takers at the end of three years would be between 850 and 1,000. If this number could be secured the water-works would be a success. The question being asked where he would get his supply of water, he remarked that he would give as good water as that of Spring Brook. He had gauged the water flow there, and had found that it gave about 7,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. He had also looked at Roethlinger's well at the brewery, and found that it gave forty gallons a minute with sixty revolutions of the pump. This would reduce the water about a foot, and then it remained at that level. It was evident that there was enough water of a pure, healthful quality about here to supply two or three such cities. He did not care to tell exactly where he would get his supply, as he could not decide fully upon that until he had consulted with his partners in the east, but he would guarantee that the water should be pure and healthful.

City Clerk Burgess thought the best way to do was to decide where good water could be obtained and then see what a company could build the works there for. He did not believe that water could be purified by filtration. It was like the old woman who tried to get some impure water out of the milk, by straining it. It wouldn't be done.

A discussion of chemical impurities was indulged in by Messrs. Burgess, Hodson and Mills and others, which was cut short by Dr. Martin, who said that they had not come there to discuss chemistry, but to determine whether they could have pure water and plenty of it. Mr. Mills would never go to the expense of fitting up water-works unless he could give pure water, for if it was impure the people would not take it. Mr. Mills would not of course tell just where he would get the water from, for if he located a site, the property owners would shove up the price of the land.

B. B. Eldredge thought that the question of pure or impure water could be settled by the contract, which should specify that the supply should be pure and healthful, and if analysis proved that it was not, the works could be rejected. As to the power of the Council to enter into a contract there was no difficulty in the way. A contract could be made subject to such legislation as might be necessary to carry it into effect. At present the city had the right to expend \$10,000 a year for fire and for general purposes, and it was a fair presumption that it had the right to pay \$7,000 for renting hydrants instead of paying a department. He was opposed to placing burdens on the city. The charter did not allow that, but the city had the right to give private parties the privilege of erecting such works. In case works were built the city should have an inspection of their construction, as the work progressed, so that in case they wanted to purchase afterwards, they would know whether the works were shabby built or substantially. On one point he would like to hear some authoritative information. Would 12 miles of pipe be sufficient to give fire protection to the city?

Dr. Palmer informed those present that twenty cities of the size of Janesville and of about the same population were amply protected with an average of 12½ miles of pipe. Several engineers had mapped out this city and they varied in their estimates only from 11 miles to 12½ miles of pipe.

Mr. Eldredge explained another point. Some objected to water-works because the streets where they lived would not be piped. It was well to remember that hose could be used so that a house a thousand or more feet from a hydrant could be protected from fire.

Mr. M. C. Smith wanted to know if the people of this city wanted to tax themselves for a \$120,000 debt, or interest on that amount, for the privilege of a few people? Did the city want to build water-works for fire purposes? Only a few would use it for domestic purposes. He could see no difference between a contract to pay interest on \$120,000 and issuing bonds for that amount drawing interest. The city had now expended about \$30,000 for fire engines, etc., and the department was the best we ever had here. If it was urged

that all tax payers should have fire protection, then pipes should be laid clear out on Milton avenue, and down to the limit of Monterey, for there were heavy tax payers further away from the city center than where they proposed to lay pipes.

Dr. Martin again came to the front. He urged that it would be no more expense for water-works than it is now for the fire department. During the next 25 years the city would have to pay \$7,500 a year, at least, for fire purposes, and under the present proposed plan they could get better protection for \$7,000 a year. He thought a general expression of the people should be had, and therefore moved that on the coming election day the voters should be provided with slips which they should be allowed to cast in a ballot-box provided for that purpose, the issue being "for water-works," "against water-works." This would give the Council an idea of how the people felt.

Alderman McKinney seconded the motion.

Mr. James Sutherland offered as a substitute the following:

Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that the Council would not be justified in leasing bonds or creating a bonded debt for building water works, but that this meeting is in favor of the Council entering into a judicious contract with some reliable company, the company to take all risk in regard to the domestic supply.

Mr. Sutherland remarked in support of his motion that a supply of good water could easily be secured either at Spring Brook or by digging wells at a proper distance from the river. As far as going into debt is concerned, there was no difference between agreeing to pay \$7,000 a year, or arranging to spend that amount each year for a fire department. The universal testimony was that by water works fires were more easily put out.

Mr. A. A. Jackson read from a decision of the Supreme Court showing that the Council possessed power necessary for entering into such a contract.

Mr. A. H. Baxter thought Dr. Martin's motion a sound one. Before the Council should bind the city to pay a large amount of money there should be a general expression of the people. The city now had a good reputation for its financial standing, and it should not lessen its credit by going into an unwise scheme. It was easy to enter upon any expenditure, but it was almost impossible to prevent there being a gradual increase each year. An appeal had been made to the mechanics, to the effect that the building of water works would give activity to labor, but they should remember that mechanics would rush here from all points, and there would be great competition. If the surplus money accumulated by individuals each year was put into gradual improvement of property, the mechanics living here would receive all the benefit, and the money would be used up at home. It was not the rich men who would be most affected by expenditures for water works, but the great middle classes. A rich man could have his taxes increased several hundred dollars, without having to curtail any personal comforts or luxuries, but it would come very hard upon the mechanic and workman to pay even \$5 additional taxes on his little homestead. For this reason the great mass of the people should be consulted.

Mr. Schutt thought the voters ought to know where the water was to come from. It would make a great difference in the votes.

Mr. M. M. Paelp remarked that if the citizens voted for water-works there would be nothing accomplished. The Council would not then know whether the people wanted the city to build them, or some company.

Mr. E. L. Carpenter deemed this point well taken.

Mr. McKinney moved as an amendment to Dr. Martin's motion that the slips be printed "for water-works to be built by a private corporation" and "against water-works etc." This amendment was carried.

Dr. Martin's motion as thus amended was then carried, to the effect that next Tuesday the voters shall have a chance to declare by ballot their feelings on the subject.

The motion of Mr. Sutherland which had been withdrawn for the time being was then called up. By request it was divided into two questions, the first being "that it is the sense of this meeting that the Council should not create a bonded debt by having the city build water-works." This was carried, the vote being rather light however.

Mr. Jackson explained this saying that many wanted to have the matter more definitely stated as regarded a company building the works. He amended the second part of Mr. Sutherland's motion so that it read:

"We are in favor of the Common Council entering into a contract with some reliable company, provided the city can have 12½ hydrants, and twelve miles of main, for an annual rental not to exceed \$7,500."

This was carried by an enthusiastic and unanimous vote, and the citizens' meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.
The Council then came to order.

Alderman McKinney, as Chairman of the Water-works Committee, asked for further time, in which to prepare a report, he deeming it advisable to wait until the citizens had expressed their views; at the polls.

The request for more time was accordingly granted.

On motion the Clerk was instructed to see that ballots and boxes were provided next Tuesday for voting on the water-works question.

On motion, Mr. Mills and Dr. Palmer were heard still further on the bids now before the council and adjournment was taken.

A CARD OF THANKS.
We desire to return thanks to our many friends who helped to save our children and furniture, and also to the ladies, too numerous to mention, who so kindly brought and sent us clothing in our home of need. We also return thanks to Messrs. Dimock & Hayner for their promptness in paying our losses satisfactorily, which were covered by policies in the Fairfield Insurance Company, of Connecticut, and the Springfield Fire & Marine Company, of Massachusetts. The adjuster proved himself to be gentleman in all respects, and to him we also return thanks.

ELLEN CLARK.
JAMES S. CLARK.

LET THERE BE LIGHT.

Harris & Smith's New Self-Extinguishing, Non-Explosive Safety Lamp.

In calling attention to this new Safety Lamp, it may be well to consider the astounding loss of life and property which annually occurs in the United States by using ordinary lamps. In the year 1875, it is estimated that over thirty-eight million dollars worth of property were destroyed by the upsetting and exploding of kerosene lamps.

In the years 1876 and 1877 the loss of life was much greater, reaching the enormous number of nearly six thousand in the former year. The deaths caused by lamp accidents are mainly those of women and children, while the number of disfigurement for life is absolutely appalling.

All that our Safety Lamps (so called) can be said to do is to provide against explosions. While it is well known that the greater number of lamp accidents are caused by the overturning or falling of lamps, thus causing the oil to become ignited setting everything in flames with everything with which it comes in contact.

The Self-Extinguishing feature of the new Lamp actually prevents accidents of this class. The Safety-Filler prevents danger while filling the lamp, and the Non-Explosive feature provides against accidents of that nature.

It possesses the following wonderful qualities:

It will extinguish itself when overturned. It will extinguish itself when dropped. It will extinguish itself while falling. It extinguishes without blowing down the chimney.

It extinguishes without turning down the wick. It extinguishes if an attempt is made to fill it when lighted. It can be carried at pleasure without extinguishing.

It has a Filler, but cannot be filled when lighted. The new lamp is also non-explosive, and has all the safety in this respect which is claimed for other (so-called) Safety Lamps, while with the Safety-Filler all the conveniences are secured without the danger of ordinary fillers, as the lamp cannot be filled while lighted as in the case of ordinary lamps which have fillers. These combined qualities render accident impossible, and entitle it to its name, being the only really safe lamp ever known.

The new lamp entirely avoids any defects that were discovered in the old one heretofore made by Harris & Smith, who are now the sole owners of the United States patent. They are receiving letters from all parts of the country in regard to its sale, and have just issued a neat illustrated circular, giving a full description of the various styles of lamps made by them on this principle, which includes Hand, Stand, and Combined Bracket and Hand lamps. The last named lamp is a great novelty, and will find a ready sale. The firm will send their circular free to all applicants. These lamps are very low in price, when their qualities are considered, as they give to the user absolute safety, as well as a superior light. The following recommendation shows what the insurance agents think about the new lamp:

JANESVILLE, Oct. 25, 1878.

To the Public.
We the undersigned agents for Fire Insurance having carefully examined Harris & Smith's self-extinguishing non-explosive safety lamps cordially recommend them to all consumers of kerosene, or other oils or fluids burned in kerosene lamps. We regard this safety lamp as the greatest invention in its class of this age. As a life saving medium it is unrivalled; and as a saving of property we have never had anything brought to our notice that compares with it. Thousands of lives are sacrificed annually by lamp accidents, caused by blowing down the chimney, careless handling, upsetting etc., &c., and millions of dollars worth of property is burned through the above mentioned carelessness causing untold distress and suffering. But we are fully satisfied that the universal use of this safety lamp, will nearly, if not wholly banish from the daily newspapers the harrowing recital of tragedies that have so long furnished them with startling head lines.

DIMOCK & HAYNER,
Gen'l. Insurance Agents.
C. W. KIBBE,
State Agt., St. Paul & M. Ins. Co.
H. M. HART,
Special Agent.
LOWELL & RIPLEY,
JOHN P. WILLIAMS.

CITY NOTICES.
—CO.—
Croft & Sherer keeps the largest and best selected drug stock in the city. It is their special pleasure to satisfy their customers as to prices, quality, and treatment. Their stock comprises Trusses, Patent Medicines, Glass, White Lead, Oils, Putty, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Toilet Articles, Soap, Pocket Books, Cigars, Wines and Liquors.

CIRCUIT COURT for Rock County.
Gay Carter, plaintiff, against Rebecca J. Emmerson and Edward A. Emmerson, her husband, defendants.

By virtue and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled action, in the Circuit Court for Rock County, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1877, in favor of the above named plaintiff, and against the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, at the front door of the postoffice, in the city of Janesville, in said Rock County,

On Thursday the 19th day of December, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises lying and being in the county of Rock, and State of Wisconsin, and known and described as follows: Lot No. Two (2) block No. twenty-eight (28) of the original plat of the village now city of Janesville, or as much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment and interest and costs of sale as may be sold separately without material injury to the parties in interest.—Dated November 1st, 1878.

S. G. COLLEY,
Sheriff Rock County, Wis.
NORCROSS & DUNWIDDIE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Janesville, Wisconsin.
nov12dew78

BARNES & HODSON'S
—OLD—
Minnesota Wheat Flour,
—THE—
BEST IN THE MARKET!
1133W

To Justices of the Peace.
BLANKS for J. C. C. 1. ara to County Board
and convenient form
at 104444

OUR STOCK OF
Ready Made Clothing!
Is very Large, and when you wish a good Overcoat or Suit of Clothes, you can always find as good and as cheap a line of goods as can be found.

WE CAN ALWAYS SHOW THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Underwear!
From the Cheapest to the Best. Also
HATS,
Gloves, & Mittens
CAPS.

And in fact everything necessary to clothe a Man, Youth or Boy, Comfortably, Cheaply and Gently.
We are always pleased to show Goods and sell them at the lowest possible prices.

WE STILL LIVE!
And are trying to please our customers by giving full value for their money. Our
MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT!
Has just been replenished with as nobly a line of
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH SUITINGS
As can be seen at any store in the West. We have all the New Styles of Goods as soon as they are in the market, and are giving our customers the benefit of everything new and desirable.
Remember the place,
E. T. FOOTE,
No. 10, West Milwaukee Street, Two Doors West of Postoffice.

A. & F. SONNEBORN,
AT THEIR
Clothing Establishment!
IN THE
Myers House Block
Are Now Selling
Goods Lower Than Ever!
And at prices which fill their competitors with astonishment and dismay. Hence the boasting advertisements of opposition houses filled with extravagant promises, which they do not and cannot fulfill. They, as well as the public, recognize the superior advantages possessed by the
STAR CLOTHING HOUSE!
That this firm can defy all competition is evident for the following reasons: First, they purchase for Cash, a fact which without comment largely explains their success. Second. Being Cash purchasers they are not compelled to buy from Chicago or other local establishments but can deal with any house, in any part of the world; hence they always buy in the lowest market. Third. They sell for Cash, or on short credit, and their books are not loaded with poor debts, such as the cash patron must always make good else failure ensues. Fourth. Being the only wholesale dealers in Rock county, they would naturally have fewer old goods than their neighbors, and the truth is that their entire stock has been manufactured during the past season, while other houses have their basements filled with old unsalable and unserviceable goods, which they of necessity endeavor to pass off upon the unsuspecting and inexperienced. Fifth. This firm carries no sectarianism into its business, having but one price for their customers, whatever their race or religion. Sixth. None of their goods are shoddy, which is evident from the fact that those who become customers seldom if ever go elsewhere. Each article is warranted and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. That this house, in its every respect as above represented will become evident to any fair minded person, who will examine goods and prices. Gentlemanly salesmen are always in attendance, who will gladly show goods to all comers whether they desire to become purchasers or not. Let the STAR CLOTHING HOUSE continue as heretofore to have the lion's share of the public patronage.
Janesville, Nov. 1, 1878.

Stoves Stoves
I have the Finest Display of both
WOOD and COAL HEATING and COOKING STOVES,
Ever shown to the people of Rock County.
Conceded to be the Most Elegant and Highly
Finished Base Burner Stove Yet Produced.
GOLDEN STAR and the ARGAND!
The reputation of the Argand placed at the head of the list of Successful Base Burners, and the price on it this year beats them all.
FAVORITE COOK STOVES.
GOLD COIN RANGES, all at prices that are surprisingly low.
Main Street Stove & Hardware Store,
mar30dew18
G. M. HANCOCK.

THE BUSINESS OF
Our Custom Department
AT PRESENT
Exceeds that of all Other Merchant
Tailors in the City Combined.
We Could not Possibly Make Another Suit this Week, as we have
About all the Journeymen Tailors in the City at work Night and
Day on Jobs that must be done Saturday Night.
FIRST CLASS GOODS!
FINE WORKMANSHIP
AND GOOD TRIMMINGS
AT
LOW PRICES.
Is what Makes the Business. Should be pleased to Take your
Order for next week.
SMITH & SON,
Square Dealing Clothiers and Tailors.